

# Blade Testing Trends



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# Overview

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- **Test Capabilities and Methodology**
  - Facilities and Equipment
  - Methods and Expertise.
- **Blade and Testing Trends**
  - Historical Trends
  - Commercialized Hardware.
- **Recent Testing Activities**
  - Biaxial Testing Methods.

# National Wind Technology Center (NWTC)

- **NREL's National Wind Technology Center (NWTC)**
  - Located near Boulder, Colorado
  - Provides testing infrastructure and services for research and development (R&D) and industry support.
- **Field Testing**
  - Small to megawatt-scale turbines (more than 10 MW installed)
  - Demonstrates advances in control systems and innovative technologies.
- **Drivetrain Testing**
  - 225-kilowatt (kW), 2.5- and 5-MW dynamometers
  - Controllable grid interface (CGI) for simulating faults, low-voltage ride-through, reactive power tests.
- **Blade Testing**
  - Three test facilities, up to 50-meter (m) blades
  - Wind and water.



# National Wind Technology Center (NWTC)

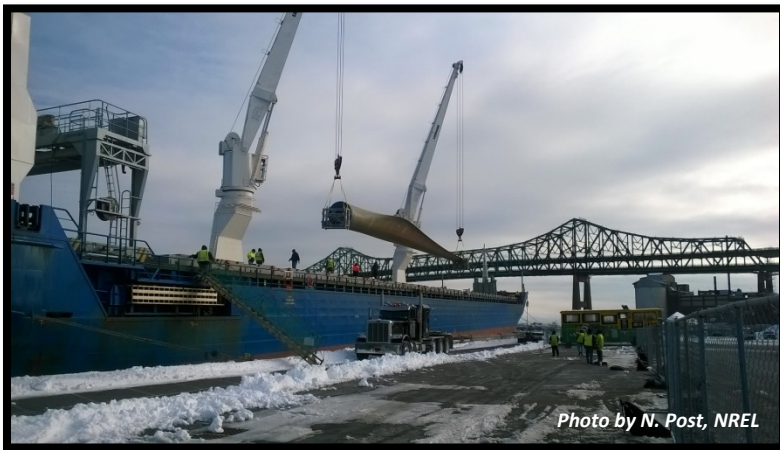
- **251 and A60 Test Facilities**
  - Test stand capacity = 1.3 MN-m
    - Up to 19-m blades
  - 100- and 490-kN load frames.
- **Structural Testing Laboratory (STL) Highbay**
  - Test stand capacity = 16.3 MN-m
    - Up to 50-m blades.
- **On-Site Heavy Equipment**
  - 75T Shuttlelift
  - 15T Boom truck
  - 10T Telehandler
  - Aerial lifts up to 40-m heights.



# Wind Technology Testing Center (WTTC)



- Located in Boston, MA
- Operated by Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (MassCEC)
  - Supported by NREL
    - Test personnel and expertise
    - Data acquisition and test equipment deployment.
- 3 Indoor Test Cells
  - Test stand capacity = 84 MN-m
  - Up to 90-m blades.



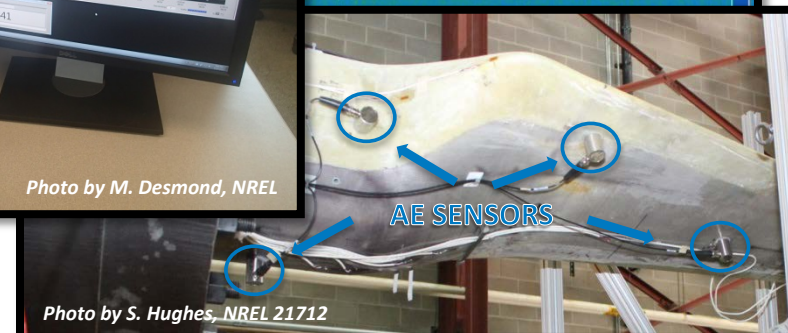
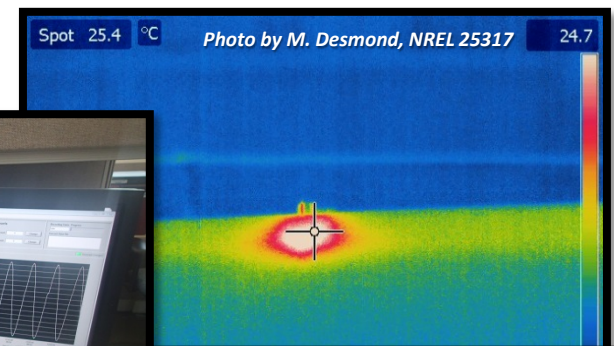
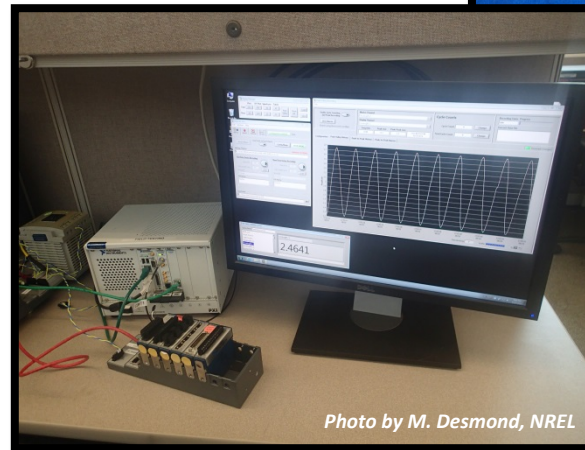
# National Wind Technology Center (NWTC)

- **Ethercat Data Acquisition System (EDAS)**

- Distributed and synchronized Ethercat-based hardware from National Instruments
- Validated and deployed at NWTC and WTTC for accredited testing
- NREL custom developed software
  - Real-time peak-valley processing
  - Alarm interlocks.
- Capability for third-party equipment integration.

- **Additional Capabilities**

- Acoustic emission (SHM)
- Thermal imaging (NDE/SHM)
- Laser tracker system (NDE).



- A2LA/ISO 17025-accredited for full-scale wind turbine blade testing to IEC 61400-23 standard
- Years of testing experience = 30+
- Blade tests conducted = 150+.



# Test Methodology

- **Typical Test Sequence**
  - Property/modal testing
  - Static testing
  - Fatigue testing
  - Post-fatigue static.



- **Property Testing**
  - As-built weight, CG
  - Mass/stiffness distributions.
- **Modal Testing**
  - Vibration frequencies
  - Damping estimates
  - Mode shapes
  - Excitation methods include impact hammer, step relaxation, shaker, and OMA.



# Test Methodology

- **Static Testing**

- Tests the ability of the blade to withstand design load cases
- Load application through quasi-static methods
  - Winches, actuators, cranes, and ballast weights.
- Load applied with accuracy through winch controller
  - Simultaneous and independent control of each winch
  - Precise load matching via real-time load cell feedback
  - Safety interlocks to minimize overload situations.



*Photo by Scott Hughes, NREL 14708*



*Photo by Dave Snowberg, NREL 20438*

# Test Methodology



- **Fatigue Testing**
  - Lifetime verifications address durability and reliability
  - Twenty-year blade life on the order of 1 billion cycles in the field
  - Laboratory loads are increased to accelerate test and complete damage equivalent fatigue in millions of cycles
  - Current methods
    - Forced displacement
    - Inertial resonant.
  - Methods in development
    - Base excitation
    - Forced resonant hybrid.

# Why Test Blades?

- **Testing is a certification requirement**
  - Blade reliability identified as significant operation and maintenance (O&M) cost
  - Identify manufacturing weaknesses
  - Minimize risk of field failures
  - Withstand expected loads.
- **Validate blade design**
  - Stress and strain
  - Stiffness and deflection
  - Ultimate static strength
  - Design life verification.



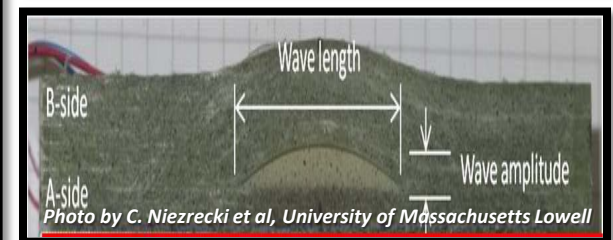
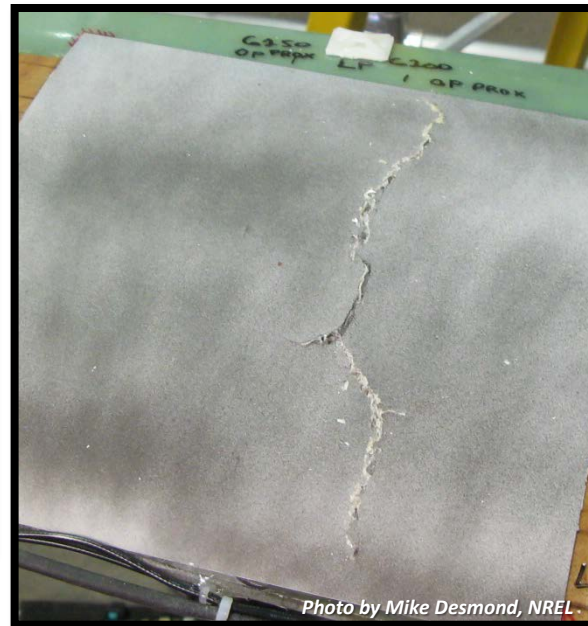
# Blade Failures during Testing

- **Observed failures**

- Manufacturing defect
- Bondline
- Material/design
- Root hardware.

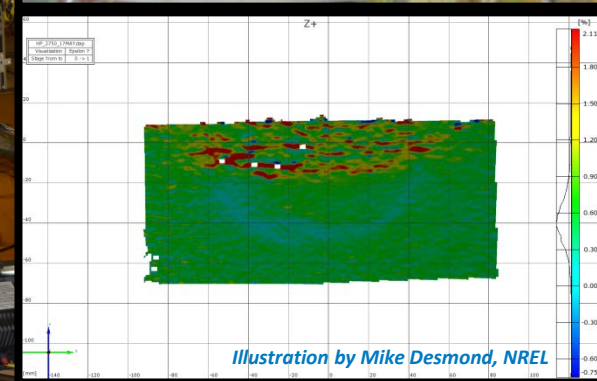
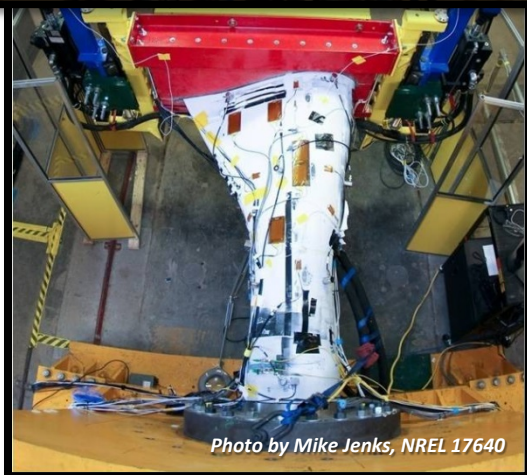
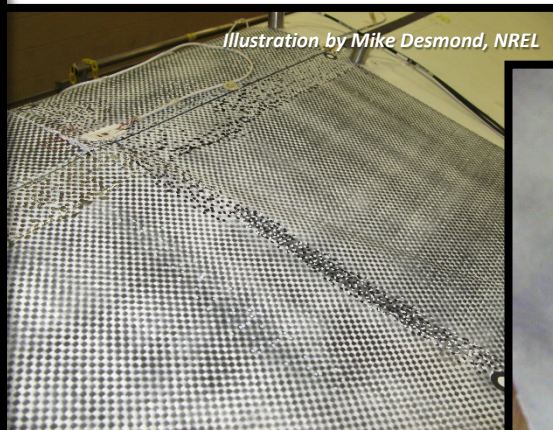
- **NREL's experience**

- Effect of defect tests
- Majority of failures have occurred during fatigue testing.



# Flaw and Failure Detection

- Effect of defect tests
- Sensing technologies



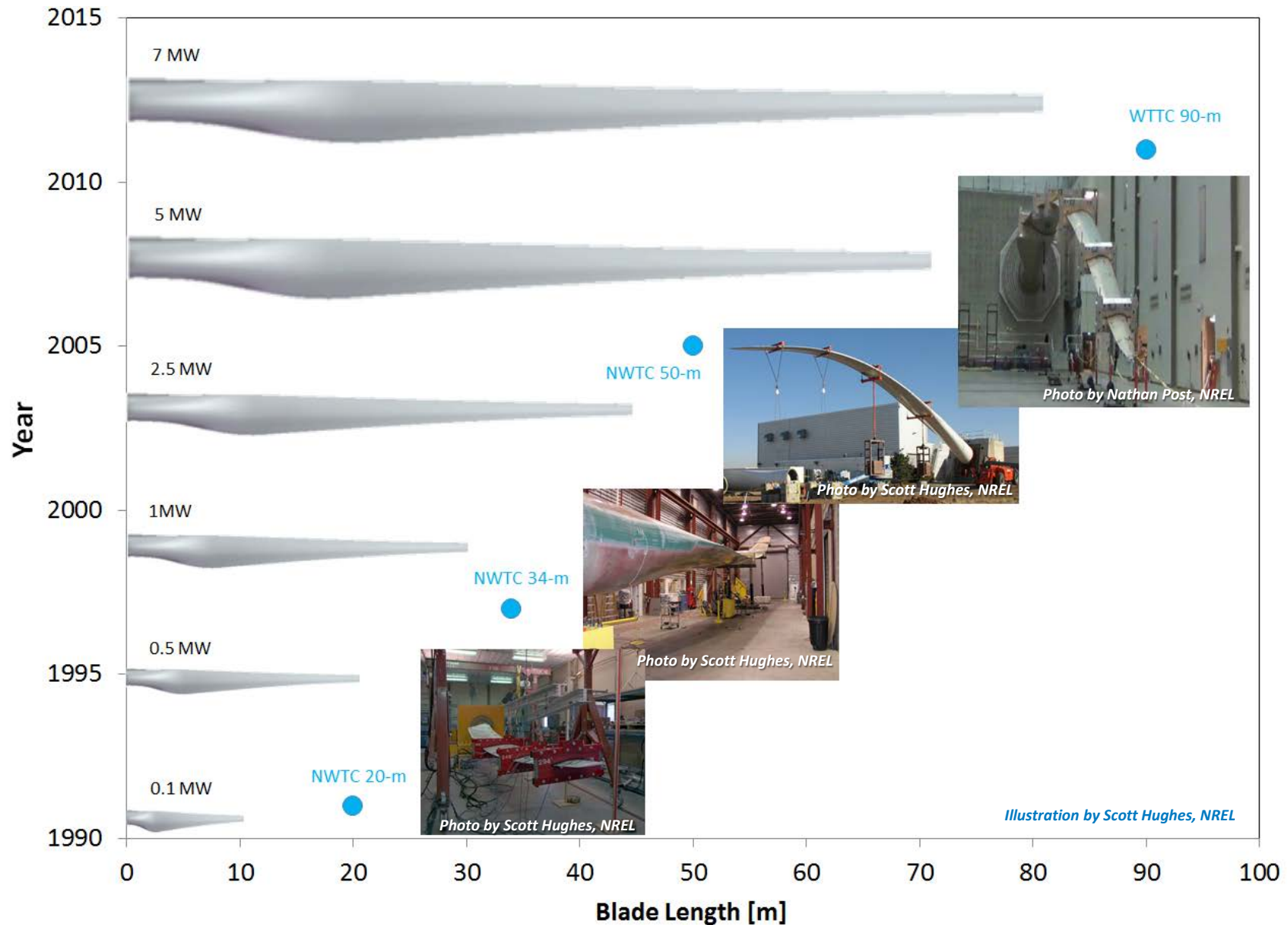
# Blade Trends and Testing Challenges

- Longer, lighter blades
- Increasingly large deflections
- Complex geometries
  - Prebend
  - Sweep.
- Innovative materials and manufacturing methods
- Component-based blades.



Photo by Mike Jenks, NREL 17639

# Test Facility Capability of NWTCC and Wind Technology Testing Center (WTTC)



# Test Method Development

## Objectives

- Improve fidelity
- Decrease testing time
- Reduce testing costs.



1990s

2000s

2010s

Normative Methods

Resonant Methods

Biaxial Methods





# Commercialized Technologies

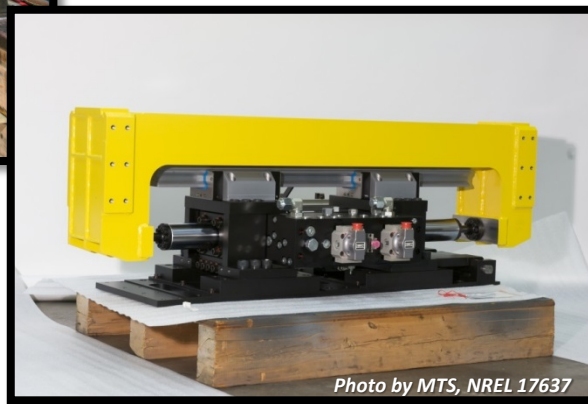
- MTS, MassCEC, and NREL cooperatively developed and commercialized testing hardware for deployment to industry



Prototype resonant excitation method developed and demonstrated at NREL



Commercially available MTS Inertial Resonant Excitation (IREX) hardware

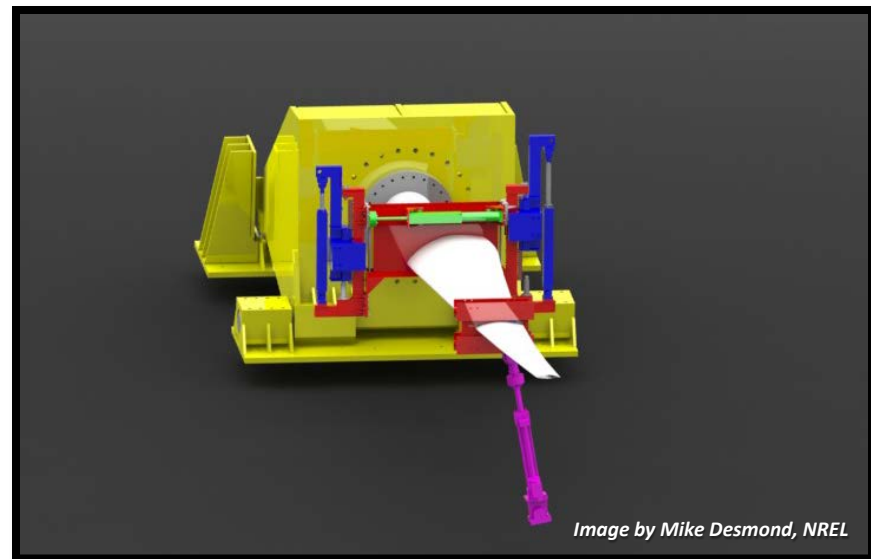


Commercially available MTS Ground Resonant Excitation (GREX) hardware



# Recent Testing Activities

- Biaxial resonant testing
- Biaxial base excitation
- Biaxial forced resonant hybrid.



# Thank You

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